

# The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Dewey didn't do a thing to them. REMEMBER the Maine! Long live Cuba Libre!

And now the question: What to do with the Philippine Islands?

It is said there are some Spanish sympathizers in Mexico. Well—they are all right—they need sympathy.

Our English cousins and our European friends generally will have more respect for the American navy hereafter.

GREAT is the United States; great is the American navy. God still reigns and the administration still lives in Washington.

Dewey is a Vermont Yankee. Great are the Yankees when it comes to fighting a fleet and against the enemies of their country.

ANOTHER such battle as the one fought in Manila harbor by Commodore Dewey's fleet and the Lord have mercy on poor, old Spain.

PRESIDENT McKinley made no mistake, when Dewey was ordered by him to use his discretion. He used it and with the greatest possible effect and success.

EVERY man with Commodore Dewey from the highest in rank to the lowest, is entitled to the fullest recognition by the people of this country. Glory, Glory, Glory.

The American navy sustains its old-time reputation for gallantry, vigor, efficiency and success with the greatest brilliancy. The American navy is all right.

WHEN Commodore Dewey was asked by the foreign consuls, upon appearing in Manila bay, what he proposed to do, he laconically said: "Take Manila." He evidently kept his word.

The most glorious naval victory on record: that of Dewey's squadron consisting of six men of war and Admiral Montijo's fleet of 11 men of war in Manila harbor on May 1, 1898.

It now looks as if the 125,000 American volunteers for the war with Spain may not be needed. But the country, should their services not be needed, will be very grateful to them all the same.

PRESIDENT McKinley was deliberate, cool and calm and prepared for war before recommending the declaration of war to congress. The result in Manila harbor proves the president's course to have been absolutely justified.

The Honorable Champ Clark, a free silver spouter, who represents a Missouri district in congress, wants the war ended in ten days. Only a Missouri district could and would send such a man to congress.

The four troops furnished by New Mexico as its quota to the volunteer army of the United States were organized and recruited under the personal supervision and the personal efforts of Governor Otero and they will distinguish themselves in service and in battle whenever and wherever occasion requires.

THE NEW MEXICAN has kept a correct and newsy record of the organization of the New Mexico volunteer troops organized for service against Spain so far. It will watch the actions and record of these troops and will contain the best and latest news concerning them. When it comes to territorial news, the New Mexican is on top.

Like the shots fired at Bunker Hill, the shots that were fired from American vessels last Sunday in Manila harbor were heard around the world. They meant the avenging of the treachery and the crime, committed by Spain, in destroying the Maine and murdering 266 American officers and men and they mean the freedom of long oppressed and cruelly ruined Cuba.

The chump, who is king of Portugal, ought to be taught a greatly needed lesson. Portugal, although it has declared it would be neutral, is selling arms and ammunition and contraband of war to Spain. A two hours bombardment of the city of Lisbon by a couple of American men of war might bring that apology for a ruler to his senses and probably be also appreciated by his subjects.

In looking back at the fearful treachery and horrible crime committed by

Spanish officers in the destruction of the U. S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor, Spain is already wishing, that "she hadn't done it" and before another month rolls by, the people of that kingdom and their rulers will weep bitter tears of sorrow and regret. So it is written in the book of destiny and so it shall be engraven upon the iron tablets of the history of the race.

THE United States versus Spain: One battleship, cost \$4,000,000, 266 lives of officers and sailors.

Spain versus the United States: 11 ships destroyed, 300 officers and sailors killed, 400 wounded, twenty craft of all kinds captured. Money loss about \$30,000,000. And the end is not yet.

On February 14, 1898, the U. S. battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. The United States had not then five rounds of powder, shot and shell for the guns of its army and navy all around. It was then the sixth naval power on the globe and had no army worth speaking of compared with the armies of European nations. Today the United States is the second naval power on earth, is getting ready an army of 175,000 men and has fought to a most successful and most destructive finish the greatest naval battle within history. Long live Uncle Sam.

## Hopes Based on Diplomacy.

In the past 100 years Spain has accomplished more in the way of retaining possessions and avoiding trouble (although that country has had trouble enough) by diplomacy, than she has by fighting. As crafty diplomats the ruling Spaniards are past masters of the art, and they are endeavoring to save "national honor" in the war with this country by that means.

Recognizing, as does the rest of the world, that the United States' weak point is the lack of a large organized army to take and hold Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the Madrid government reckons upon this, it is reported, for her advantage if not for her salvation. She will postpone defeat by avoiding battle. If she escapes the United States at sea and this country has no troops to proceed against her by land the war must necessarily be prolonged, and it will not appear to the disturbed and apprehensive spectator nations that it is making any progress toward a decision of the conflict. But these spectators have interests. War interrupts trade, disturbs the money market, and causes loss and destruction which no nation wholly escapes. Madrid dispatches ascribe to the Spanish government the theory that the continental nations will become impatient and will intervene in defense of their own interests.

For a nation that has gone to war with an adversary five times her size, a fine-spun theory is a pretty poor reliance against disaster. If this is really her plan of campaign—and the curious behavior of her fleets gives support to the story—Spain evidently reasons that the powers would put constraint not upon her, but upon this country, punishing this government's unreadiness and incapacity for war by compelling it to stop harassing a foe it is not prepared to conquer. The ethical quality of such a proceeding would be high and fine. For that reason it would be unlikely to meet favor with continental powers. They are not apt to go to war for the pure love of justice.

The developments of the past few days would indicate that Spain has already begun to act upon this idea, since again have some of the powers approached Great Britain with a proposition to interfere for an "honorable" settlement of the trouble. That word "honorable" means that the United States must be forced to a peace arrangement which would please Spain and smash the Monroe doctrine. England, knowing that the American people have donned their war paint, and feeling that the affair is none of her business, very properly refused to enter into any such arrangement.

If, however, any concerted interference does come, which is highly improbable and almost impossible under the circumstances, it will certainly take the form of a notice to Spain that she must comply with the demands of the United States with regard to Cuba. That is one weak point in this comforting theory. Another is the uncertainty whether the lack of a great organized army is really an insuperable obstacle to the speedy capture and occupation of Cuba. If the United States really should land troops, arm the insurgents, feed the reconquerors, starve Blanco, and take Havana before the 1st of July, no exception could be taken to such proceedings on the ground of inactivity and dawdling.

## A Hint to Those Interested.

It is learned that two or three foreign born curs in Socorro are making themselves obnoxious by hurrahing for Spain. Should our patriotic young men take them out and execute summary justice upon them it is not likely that anything would be said about it by the decent and loyal element of our citizens.—Socorro Cleftland.

This is a timely hint. All citizens and indeed all residents of this country, no matter of what nationality or race or blood ties, must remember, that they are living under this government and are enjoying its beneficial protection. In time of war it is very often necessary that examples must be made. It is said that there are some persons in the territory, foreign born, who are disseminating the doctrine that the sympathies of the citizens of the territory of Mexican descent should be with Spain. This, should it become necessary, might be construed as treason and the punishment for such, should the United States authorities take the matter in hand, would be very severe. A hint to those who can read and desire to understand is sufficient. Those who run, may read and avoid trouble and the indignation and wrath of the many thousands and thousands of patriotic men in New Mexico.



MANUEL C. de BACA,

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction.

M. C. de Baca, Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, who has been appointed by the Governor of the territory, superintendent of public instruction for the territory to succeed the Hon. Placido Sandoval, resigned, is well known throughout New Mexico as a man of fine attainments and advanced ideas and one well fitted to perform the duties of the high office to which he has been appointed.

His appointment meets with approval and gratification among the citizens of the territory, irrespective of party or politics who wish well the success of our public schools and public education.

Mr. Baca, whose full name is Manuel Cabeza de Baca, is a direct descendant on his father's side of the great soldier and traveler who first traversed and blazed out the path for future civilization in that portion of the United States now included within the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the states of California and Colorado and of whose deeds of daring and exploit the early history of our country is replete. And on his mother's side he is a descendant of the noble Delgados which name is intertwined with every act and deed of importance connected with the territory since its first invasion by daring men in the sixteenth century.

Hon. Manuel C. de Baca was born at the house of Captain Manuel Delgado, his grand father, on his mother's side, at Los Cerrillos, in the county of Santa Fe, on the 24th day of May, 1853, and is now 45 years of age. He was educated principally at the St. Michael's college in Santa Fe, and after graduation at that school of learning, pursued special instruction under private tutors and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in July 1882, and has ever since followed his chosen profession of an attorney at law, in the Fourth judicial district of the territory.

In 1882 he was elected city attorney of the city of Las Vegas and in 1886 was elected on the Republican ticket from San Miguel county a member of the 27th legislative assembly and on account of his high abilities chosen speaker.

In 1888 he was elected probate judge of San Miguel county and since 1892 he has continuously held the office of United States District court commissioner for New Mexico.

Much credit is due to Mr. Baca for the establishment of the public school system in the territory, for as speaker of the house of the 27th legislative assembly, being a strong advocate of the free education of the masses, and a strong supporter of every measure tending to the establishment of public schools, he as speaker of that body, had every opportunity, and threw his influence toward every measure looking toward the establishment of a public school system in the territory, as before that period public education was unknown in the territory. So it may be said, and to the credit of Mr. Baca that our present efficient public schools are much due to his efforts and labor whilst speaker of the 27th legislative assembly and by his continuous efforts in that behalf ever since, both as a public officer or private citizen. It is very appropriate, that one who has been a strong advocate of the public school system of our territory should be selected as the superintendent of public instruction to supervise the same, and judging the future by the past record of Mr. Baca, taking into consideration the fact that he possesses fine educational qualities and his earnest belief in the necessity of the education of the masses, it is safe to predict his successful administration of the duties of his office and an improvement in the public system of the territory.

The New Mexican is of the opinion, that Governor Otero has selected an efficient and competent man for this important office and one who will prove satisfactory to the people at large and will work to build up the public schools of the territory.

## SOUTH SANTA FE COUNTY MINES.

Considerable Activity—Rich Strikes in the Gold Standard Mine.

Hon. J. T. McLaughlin, county commissioner of Santa Fe county, states that considerable mining activity exists in the San Pedro mining district in the way of prospecting, and that a number of prospectors from Colorado are arriving in the region this year.

The Santa Fe Copper company expects to settle all litigation at the October term of court and to resume work on their properties during the winter. The properties owned by this company were the most extensively operated mines in the territory at one time, 1,000 men being employed by the company.

Carley & Aranda, who operate the Gold Standard group, last week opened a body of ore at the 75 foot level from which specimens were obtained running from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ton. The vein ranges from seven to 11 feet in width and contains a fabulously rich pay streak varying from one to five inches in width. The ore is very silicious and the gold entirely free. The company is operating a five-stamp Huntington mill.

The Consolidated-California company, which is composed principally of Albuquerque parties, own the western extension of the Lincoln-Lucky mine. Silver-lead ore, averaging 340 per ton in value, is being saved for shipment. The property has a 250-foot shaft and 400 feet of cross-cuts. The vein ranges from six to eight feet in width.

The Monte Cristo Mining company, which has purchased the Kelly placers near Golden, consisting of 240 acres, will put in machinery and start extensive operations at once. The water used will be pumped from a well and then used by hydraulics. The gold in the placers is coarse, shot gold and the values average 25 cents per cubic yard.

## Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Santa Fe, N. M., for the week ending May 7, 1898. If not called for within two weeks, will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington:

Bryan, John; Carillo, Maximino; Garcia, Senorita Ana-Marres, George; Gascilla, Blas; Jimenez, Lucas; Lucero, Mrs. Francis; Quintana, Luis; Trujillo, McKay, C. F. (2).

In calling please say advertised and give the date.

T. P. GAMLE, Postmaster.

## Scrofula

Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (Guaranteed to be a vegetable) is a real blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, or any disorder of the blood. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

Our books free upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

S.S.S.

Lost flesh lately? Does your brain tire? Losing control over your nerves? Are your muscles becoming exhausted? You certainly know the remedy. It is nothing new; just the same remedy that has been curing these cases of thinness and paleness for twenty-five years. Scott's Emulsion. The cod-liver oil in it is the food that makes the flesh, and the hypophosphites give tone to the nerves.

See and get all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## AN ABLE JUDGE.

What a Democratic Paper Says of Judge Parker.

(Sierra County Advocate). District court for the county of Sierra convened on Monday, his honor Frank W. Parker on the bench. Considerable care was exhibited organizing the jurors on account of the importance of many of the cases on the docket, and as a consequence this work was not completed until Tuesday. Judge Parker conducts a dignified and systematic court and his rulings and decisions appear intelligent and impartial. In him lawyers and litigants evidently find an able judge in an able attorney, which it may be said is not always the history of courts. And, of course, the good people of Hillsboro and Sierra county feel very proud of their prominent citizen, which is natural enough.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNABEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Cator Block.

CHAS. F. BASLEY, (Late Surveyor General). Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. COWLEY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENKHA, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms and Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace Avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life and accident insurance.

The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co. CONSTRUCTING

The El Paso & Northeastern R'y AND The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.

To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construction trains to and from the end of its track, commencing April 15. Trains leave El Paso at 1 p. m. and returning leave end of track at 7:30 p. m., making connection with stages to Alamogordo, La Luz and Tularosa.

A. S. GREIG, General Superintendent.

Cheap Rate to Indian Pueblo. At any time a party of five or more desires to visit the San Ildefonso Indian pueblo, a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made to the Rio Grande station.

Tickets limited to date of sale and one ticket to cover entire party.

T. J. HELM, General Agent, R. G. & S. F. F. R.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGEMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

# The Palace Hotel

WM. VAUGHN, Prop.

FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited

# THE First National Bank OF Santa Fe, N. M.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY

R. J. PALEN - President.

J. H. VAUGHN Cashier

# The Timmer House

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week.

SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel.

FRANK E. MILSTED, Prop.

# HOTEL WELLINGTON

Formerly Welcker's.

American and European Plans.

15th Street, Near U. S. Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upward. First Class Restaurant and Cafe. American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.

L. M. FITCH, Proprietor

The Daily New Mexican will be found on file at the Hotel Wellington.

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# J. R. Hudson, THE PIONEER MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELER

AND DEALER IN—

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SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

J. G. SCHUMANN,

DEALER IN

Santa Fe - N. M.

BOOTS, SHOES, and FINDINGS.

184 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thirty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

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OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.